# Business Notices.

L. O. Wilson & Co. Invite the attention of bayers Goods.
Summer Day Goods.
No. 12 Courtiand et and 17 Day

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS. - Received per steamship PARIS NEGLIGE HATS.—Accepted the accument of Barcelona, and other late artivals, the largest assortment of Paris-made Sowt Hats even offered for sale in America. Their color, quality and style are expressly adapted to Gentleman's color, quality and style are expressly adapted to Gentleman's wear. Paris Silk Hats per R. L. Lake just opened.

Leary & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

REEBE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding light need of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer west, and exchainty as a Jonesman's press hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this but has never been equated in this or any other country, it is made of every variety of style and color—black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shole that the nurchaster may goard, drab, brown, or any other shole that the nurchaster may Gole Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Poitz, &c.

The They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Poitz, &c.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.-KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fultonest, is continually striking out good things, to the benefit of everybody, and his own profit. Of course, this to the benefit of everybody, and his own profit. Of course, this spring he had distanced all competition in the elegance of his "Hat of the Sesson." Such a charm as is imparted to the "haman face divine" by one of Knox's Spring Hats, is not to be obtained in any other manner for so little money.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAPES,—1109
above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock,
are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other
Safes—hence the name "Champion." Their triumplas the
world already knyw, and their history is their enlogy.
For sele at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 159 Water-st.,
New York.

POTICHOMANIE. -- Presents for young Housekeepers, elegant, useful, and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of triendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of DECORATING GLASS can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Buses containing two Vases, full instructions, and every stitle required, price \$6.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO. No. 502 Bro dway.

JOWVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly CLEANSE KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flamel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

On the European Plan

Broadway, corner of Houstment, New York.

Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 per day.

Parfors, with Bedrooms, \$1.50 to \$5 per day.

MEALS EXTRA—AT ALL HOUSE AND AS ORDERED.

This new and large Hotel invites the attention of travelers
And is addition to the mode hitherto adopted, and which will be
continued, of furnishing Rooms separately and Meals to order,
will also contents in travelers where such is preferred, with
Good Rooms AND BOARD \$1.75 FER DAY.

Sadding thus ARW FEATURE, and affording all the advantages of
the AMERICAN and EUROPEAN systems of Hotel management,
with First-Class Accommonations at First-Class HoTRILA, having as desirable location; which, in this most central
sad costly spot, MUST UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION.

SIDNEY KOPMAN. THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Tarrerry, Brussers, There-ry and Ingrain Carpering. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Ott. Otoris of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wigs and Toure as have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all cover the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyn. Sold et Barcushon's, No. 233 Broadway.

> HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS. Beware of
> WORTHLESS IMITATIONS,
> None genuine except they are stamped
> "Horon's PATENT."

REPUDIATION OF THE PENCE CURRENCY.-No pence prices and penny change are allowed in the FRANKLIN ST. MARKET. This excellent public market is located between West Broadway and Hudson-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.

PRIESON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 1/1 to 14/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Is-nly, elegant colors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Heavy Superine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.

Oit Clothe, Curtain Materials, Mattreases, &c., equally low for cash.

PRIVERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE! For ENLISH CARPETS— Superb Velvels, II, per yard. Elegant Brussels, 7,6 per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 93 BOWERY.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTENING, and their CUSTOM department (accord floor) with the newest importations of CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, COATINGS, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 290 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have great DINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactor, interrupted for a few days by the first in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our Sewing Machines, factor is an every containing all the admirable improvements. Infertor sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

1. M. SIMBER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.

DE GROOT'S

O A E H A L L;

Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. Chespest Store in New York
For FINE and WELL-MADE CLOTHING.

MAGNESIA EUUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant taste. Four first-premium silver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the market. For mile by the Druggists generally, and wholessle by the manfacturer.

T. J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia. HUSBAND'S CALCINED

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair wow on Baid Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a toilet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles sold the last six months in New England. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalusia, Spain, by J. H. WADLRIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New York by Barns & Park.

Mass. Sold in New-York by Bakes & Park.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,

No. 56 Maidren-Lare, (up stairs.) New-York,

Offers for Sale.

French Porto Ella 18

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, white gilded and decorated; Portoelain Vasos, Statuettes and Card Trays, in great variety Oilt Shell Work, China Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Als.; Oilt Shell Work, China Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Als.; Oilt Shell Work, China Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Als.; Oilt Shell Work, China Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Also, Cut T. Oilt Lars Ware, Terra Gotta, Champagne and Other Wine Glassee, Tumblers, Dishes, Finger-Bowls, Calery Vases, Decanters and Wine-Buttles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest amortment of Parkan Markle Statuettes.

Juma and Vases, to be found in the city.

Jug. and Vasce, to be found in the city.

The French China Ware sold in sets or separate pieces.
Glass Wave Engraved to order of any desired pattern.

Binner Sets decorated and imported to order on commission

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS .-HARRES & PARK, No. 564 Broadway, corner of Duame at. N. Y., invite the attention of Johbers and close buyers to their immease Stock of American and European PATENT MEDICINES.

by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietor's prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

Babass & Park, New-York, Cipcinnati and San Francisco.

HOSTETTER.

The premonitory symptoms of Dyspepsia are folloses and distress after eating; then, feverich lips, an unpleasant breath, lack of rest after sleep, sinking of the bowels, a sour stomach, dissinces, palpitation of the heart, constant protration and estimated ion, a coreworm countenance, and an awful despondency of mind. With the approach of this horrid disease, all pleasures of life flee; the pleasures of appetite, society, and the external wood are all turned into instruments of torture. Dyspepsia is occasioned by a foul stomach and diseased liver; in fact, tired Compliant is part of the same disease. Since the influences and effects of these compliants have been understood as article has ever been so certain in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and so universally appreciated as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS. They are particularly adapted to the delicate constitution of families. It requires no extra stimulant. Soid by all Grocers, Hotel Reports and Dragists. BANKES & PARK, N. 304 Broodway, New-York; HOSTETTER, SMITR & Co., Cinclinnati; and Mrs. HAVES, Brooklyn.

LOVET'S WAHPENE, an Indian Vegetable preparation, will restore Gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and care Beldness. Call at No. 762 Broadway, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and baid, with a perfect best of hair, by the use of Wangers.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES Sand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous DVR, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wigs and Tourress are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Aster House.

RUPTURE .- Only Prize Medal awarded to MARNH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CORE TRUS. References as to its appriority: Professor VALENTINE MOT WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from a. in. to 9 p. m., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE TUNE HAS CHANGED-The cry is COSTAR COSTAR, COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS—The Cry is COSTAR-COSTAR COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS—They are the only articles that thoroughly clear out dwellings of Rats, Cockrooked Crotonbugs, Ania, Bedbugs, &c., and keep them away. Costar's Fix Parkin Seath to Files. Costar's Wholesale and Reisal depot, No. 388 Brondway, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PULLS. - Nothing tries the temper like malignant alears and pointed beds. Towns almost tempted even Job to biaspheme. Fortunately, they are quickly healed by HOLLOWAY'S OKYNENY, and they are equally efficacious in scorach and liver compliants, and at the Manufacturies. No. 10 Medidentiane, New York and No. 25 Strand, London; and by all Drugglets, at 22c, 5cpc, and 1;

F. A. Lewis is an Agent for the sale of The Taisons at No. 21 Wall street, Bernousvour, Coun.

# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week should be banded in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

The Hon CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech to behalf of Free Kansas, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 49c. per dozen, \$2 per hundred, #20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for what Mr. Summer was so brutally besten by Brooks in the Serate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slave holding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by theh resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr. Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Johnston, Cak Hill. What State?

J. Johnston, Cak Hill. What State!

No notice can be taken of snonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

## One Dollar a Line.

To ADVERTISERS .- The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so enormous, and the number of Advertise ments pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising

### ONE DOLLAR PER LINE,

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand sopies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate It is the cheapest medium extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same rate charged by The Illustrated London News, which has not so large a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE by many thous ands. We prefer short cards to long ones, and shall be giad if the enhancement impels our patrons to study bravity in their appoundaments. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday svening. as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday moratog.

#### Sumuer's Speech.

GREELEY & MCELRATH

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. SENATE, May 26 .- The Committee to investigate the assault upon Mr. Sumner was empowered to send for persons and papers. The mammoth petition from California, asking for an overland wagon road, was presented, and bills were introduced for the construction of two such roads. Mr. Pugh spoke against the admission of Kansas under the Free State Constitu-

House, May 26 .- The expenses on public buildings at Washington occupied some hours. Mr. Kelly o New-York was permitted to print a political speech which he could not find opportunity to deliver. A bill was reported to authorize the patents issued on the final adjudication of California land claims, prior to January, 1856. Consideration postponed two weeks

The dispatch received late last night from our correspondent "Index" leaves no room to doubt that Crampton and the offending Consuls will be dismissed by Thursday at furthest, but in such menner as to give the least possible offense to Great Britain. Secretary Marcy's dispatch to Mr. Dallas will go out by te-morrow's steamship, but Mr. Crampton himself will probably not receive his congé in season to take the Asia. The suggestion in our last of an occasional correspondent that Crampton may have authority to direct some hostile movement of the British West-India fleet is generally derided in Washington. It is still possible that Mr. Dallas may be sent home, but not likely that British resentment for Crampton's dismiseal will take a more offensive form.

We give, under the Telegraphic head, the sworn statement of Mr. Sumner in regard to the assault made upon him by Mr. Brooks. It is brief, clear, and satisfactory, and shows the utter want of foundation for the assertions of those apologists for the deed who seek to dignify this most wanton outrage into a "personal conflict."

Up to the bour of going to press we had received no news of the steamship Baltic. She is now in her thirteenth day, and fully due.

Mr. Pugh yesterday made a characteristic speech in the Senste against the admission of Kansas under her Free State Constitution. Because the Territory was suffering from a formidable Border-Ruffian invasion at the time of the election to ratify that Constitution, while the opening of the polls at Leavenworth and other important points was preverted by threats of violence, so that, in the dead of Winter, only 719 votes were polled for ratification, Mr. Pugh coolly argues that there is no evidence that sa'd Constitution is approved by the People of Kansas.

Magnanimous Senator! Every election held in Kansas under the Territorial organization has proved-by the extent and force of the Border-Ruffian invasion required to carry it-a perfect consciousness that your party knows as well as we do that they are a clear minority of the actual settlers, and that the Free-State men are a decided majority. The turnout of Missourians to overawe Lawrence last Winter proves it as well. Why cavil, then, at the smallness of the vote taken at an uncontested election ? That vote expressed the will of the Free-State men, and they were and are a majority of the People of Kansas. What more would you have !

By telegraph from Chicago, we have a Free-State account of the destruction of Lawrence as given by two men who fled from the doomed town after the Free-State Hotel and The Herald of Freedom office had both been attacked with cannon, and when their destruction was absolutely certain. When fifteen miles away, at 8 o'clock in the evening, these fugitives saw a great light in the direction of Lawrence, from which they concluded that the whole town had been fired and was enveloped in flames. As they fled to Leavenworth, and there took beat for St. Louis and came thence by cars to Chicago, it is possible that their story is the only basis of our former dispatch from St. Louis; but there are strong probabilities that the two accounts are independent and corroborative of each other, since the St. Louis dispatches profess to be founded on telegraphic reports from towns near the Kansas border. Some scattered buildings in Lawrence may have been spared; but it is

rible crime bas yet been alleged on either hand. The citizens not only made no resistance, but permitted Donaldson to make arrests to his heart's content, though he seems to have displayed but a small part of his force, in the hope that its apparent weakness would tempt the Free-State men to brave a collision. He and his confederates atc dinner peaceably at the Free-State Hotel, and carried off the only cappen in the place, which had been quietly given up to them. The only demand made by Sheriff Jones which the people did not instantly accede to was that for the surren ler of their private arms, the right to bear which the Federal Constitution expressly guarantees to every citizen. At length, finding that no pretext for destruction could be trumped up, the leaders of the Ruffians commenced cannonading the Free-State Hotel and The Herald of Freedom office, and the people remaining in the town began to make their escape as fast as they could. Such is the substance of our information up to this present writing; and it leads us to hope that the slaughter may have been limited, though it is hardly possible that a town containing, as Lawrence must have done, invalids and newborn children, can have been so suddenly destroyed without some loss of life. And there is too much reason for believing that Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, one of the bravest and most energetic of the Free-State leaders, has been caught and murdered by the ruffians. Ex-Gov. Reeder is understood to be safe in Iowa or Nebraska, and Gov. Robinsen will hardly be murdered at Le. compton under the immediate eye of Shannon; but Editor Brown, we fear, is among the massacred at Kansas City, Mo., in the destruction of the Free-State Hotel. We shall doubtless hear of other butcheries at different points throughout the Territory, where conspicuous Free-State men were surprised in their fields or houses by an overwhelming force of the Ruffians.

Thus the first act in Douglas's drama of subduring and crushing out the opponents of Slavery in Kansas has been brought to a successful close. To Pierce's Kansas Message of last Winter and the corresponding action in the Senate is the scene of wide-spread devastation which the ill-fated Territory now presents justly attributable. The Border Ruffians have been assured by the Federal Executive and Senate, backed by the united South and the Democratic Press of the North, that those who resisted the acts of their Missouri-made Legislature at the Shawnee Mission should be treated as rebels by the Government and dragooned into abject submission. It was a Marshal of the United States who led the Ruffian regiment into Lawrence; it was by virtue of process issued by the Federal Judge at Lecompton that the Free-State resistance has been paralyzed and the demoniae work completed. So ends the first act in the great tragedy of enslaving Kansas: where will the curtain rise

The subjoined passage, which we take from The Staats-Zeitung, the German organ of the Administration party, published in this city, tells some It evinces, indeed, a degree of good feeling and good sense on the subject of the affairs of Kansas, such as may be looked for in vain in the generality of the Administration prints:

"The recent news from Kansas exhibits the events which have taken place there in a more gloomy light even than we stated a few days ago, and we should be guilty of folly did we not appreciate their consequences to the Democratic party, as well as those of other courrences of the last few days. We are compelled to confess that at the next Presidential election they will cost us thousands and thou-ands of votes. We may prove as clearly as possible that what has happeted in Kansas is not a necessary result of the Nebracka bill; the reply will surely be that the Administration might have prevented it all, and that this Administration is a Democratic one. The prosecution and arrest of the Free State men was the greatest folly that could have been perpetrated on the part of the "The recent news from Kansas exhibits the event that could have been perpetrated on the part of the hiends of the Administration. We may hold the notonienes of the Administration.

rious Legislature as legal or not, but so much is sure, pamely: that a part of its acts are a mockery of the Nebraska bill itself, and one desired to be silently namely: that a part of its area area indexely of the Nebraska bill itself, and one desired to be silently despixed and ignored. Even if we regard the Legislature as legally elected, it does not follow that its decrees are in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution and the act of Congress, to which that very Legislature owes its existence. Suppose it had passed the same laws with reference to bigamy, as in reference to Siavery, would any reasonable man expect that such laws should be respected and obeyed? Certainly not. They would stand in entire opposition with the spirit of Democracy, as some of the existing laws actually do. It ill becomes the officers of the Government to cause Free-State people to be arrested who are guilty of nothing but a mere hocus-pocus, while the notorious murderers of Free-State Jeople go about undisturbed. These are facts which cannot by any means be disputed away, and we are convinced that they will weigh heavily to the prejudice of those to whom the guilt, either directly or indirectly, belongs."

As the Staats-Zeitung justly observes, admit ver so many times over the justice and propriety of the Nebraska bill, and that the Legislature claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas was legally and fairly elected, all that would neither justify the tyrannical enactments which that Legislature took it upon itself to pass, and still less the prosecutions and arrests of Free-State men which have been made the pretext of the destruction of Lawrence, and of, we know not yet, how many murders and other outrages beside.

To indict Free-State men because they took part in the formation of a Free-State Constitution which it was never attempted to carry into effect; to ravage the country with fire and sword under pretense of compelling obedience to enactments which even admitting their legality, were tyrannical and at warranted-especially while notorious murderers of Free State men are suffered to run at large. without the least attempt to arrest or punish themall this our German friends think is not exactly consonant to German ideas of Democracy; and they will find, we are inclined to believe, a great many Americans to agree with them in that opinion.

The procedings of which Kansas is now unfortunately the scene, so far, indeed, from having any resemblance to anything to be looked for under a Democratic Government, must strongly remind some of our foreign-born citizens of what they may have witnessed, and perhaps themselves suffered from, in the fatherland; cases in which brutal military force has been ruthlessly employed to sweep away every vertige, not merely of resistance t constituted authorities, but of constitutional rights as well.

Wa shall be much disappointed if any considerable portion of our German citizens can be induced, under any pretenses or by any devices. hardly questionable that all the compact portion of the towns lies in ruin.

The rules of the Senate forbid personalities in policy. Those who flee from tyranny in Europe are not going, we suppose, to become advocates for tyrans and policy. Those who flee from tyrans in Europe are not going, we suppose, to become advocates for tyrans and personalities in which years ago, under the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late years are relations of the Atlan and Argus:

The rules of the Senate forbid personalities in which years ago, under the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed by any knowledge of the law, or any unter the late John C. Calhoun as presiding it deed

anny here in America. The enforcement undertaken in Kansas of absurd and tyrannical laws, enacted by a Government of disputed legality, and the making the enforcement of those laws a pretense for driving the whole body of Free-State men out of Kansas, finds no parallel in anything that we know of in the recent history of Europe, except in the proceedings of some of the Austrian officials in Hungary and the wholesale murder and banishment of the unfortunate French Republicans by the present Emperor of France; and these, surely, are not the models likely to recommend what is going on in Kansas to the especial approbation of any intelligent lover of Liberty.

While the subject of appointing a Committee to nvestigate and report upon the outrage committed on Senator Summer was before the House of Representatives. Brooks and Keitt undertook to anticipate the proceedings a little by some volunteer statements, which statements Brooks had the impudence to make upon his honor-the honor, that s, of a brutal bully, whose respect for veracity is, no doubt, on a par with his other graces!

There are, however, we must take the liberty to suggest, some pretty serious objections to the reception of this sort of testimony. Everybody knows the kind of statements by which Mr. Herbert's friends converted, in the impartial eyes of Judge Crawford, a wilful murder into an act of self defense. In all matters in which the peculiar manners and morals of slaveholding are involved, especially in all that relates to the punishment of insolence," the assertions of brother slaveholders, whether made upon honor or upon oath, are to be taken, we apprehend, with some grains of allowance. A part of these persons seem to have adopted the creed that as slaveholding and slavedriving, in all their branches and with all their attributes, and the exercise of those attributes in all parts of the United States, are to be sustained at all hazards as a constitutional privilege, the end in this case consecrates the means; that a thorough-going and consistent advocate of the peculiar institution ought to go the whole hog without hesitation, and no more scruple at a lie or a false oath, when the good of the cause seems to call for it, than he does at an assault or a murder.

There are no doubt a portion of the slaved civing party not yet entirely prepared to go this length Even these, however, laborunder a paroxism of partiality and favoritism such as disorders their senses and disturbs their judgment to such a degree as somewhat to impair their reliability as witnesses. Nay, this paralysis extends even to their voluntary muscles, as was remarkably exhibited in the case of a number of Southern men who alone happened to be present in the Senate Chamber when the assault was made upon Mr. Sumner, and not one of whom, it would seem, except Mr. Crittenden, possessed the slightest power to act or to speak, so that probably Brooks, having broken his cane might have ended with drawing a bowie-knife and stabbing his insensible victim to the heart, had not two New-York gentlemen from a distant lobby come to the rescue, seized the assassin and borne away Mr. Sumner's insensible and bleeding body

Now what confident reliance, we should like to ask, can be placed on the intellectual power to discern and apprehend facts aright, of person who at the time were laboring under such evident bedily paralysis? It would seem that Mr. Sumuer himself, who lay on the floor bleeding and insensible, would be quite as well able to describe what was passing at the time as Messrs. Toombs, Bright, Pearce, Douglas and others who, during the whole transaction, were suffering under total paralysis of the organs of speech and motion, and, indeed, so far as appears, were quite as insensible to what was going on near them as Mr. Sumner himself. Nor, indeed, do these persons however they may have recovered the use of their legs appear, when the matter come up in the Senate on the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, even then to have recovered the use of their tongues, at least

on that particular topic. It is not necessary, however, to have recourse to these considerations to discredit the volunteer testimony of Brooks and Keitt, to which we referred at the beginning of this article. The letter of the law is sufficient not only to discredit but to exclud that testimony. The law does not regard a culprit on trial as a fit witness to be heard in his own case. A man who will assessinate, a man who will take advantage to commit an assault upon another at a disadvantage, may well be expected to lie. The meanness of committing such an act may well be expected to be followed by the meanness of lying. in the hope to diminish its enormity. The statement of Brooks is, that the act was wholly his own -that he had no confederates. However false this statement may be, Brooks had a double interest to make it-his interest in engrossing for himself alone all the glory and applause which the organs in the slaveholding interest are already heaping on the assault of which he was the immediate agent-and the interest of diminishing to a certain extent the guilt of that act in the eve of the law by keeping out of sight the conspiracy in which it originated.

As to Keitt, it may be supposed that he was present, as is usual on such occasions, in the double capacity of an accomplice, if his aid became necessary, and a witness at all events; and he already shows how "swift" he is in that latter capacity by volunteering to testify before he is called upon But at present he stands in the position of a culprit, and the law does not accept the testimony of culprits in behalf either of themselves or of their accomplices.

The recent move in the Senate of the United States for new rules to restrict personalities and irritating allusions in debate, is but a snare and trap-a device of the enemy. What protection to liberty of speech could be expected from any new rules which the majority of the existing Senate might adopt? Such rules would have for their object, and their only object, to afford to such cowardly ruffians as Brooks and his confederates some color of law under which to perpetrate their outrages. The object of any new rules likely to obtain the sanction of such a body would be to act over again in the Senate of the United States the Kansas Border-Rufflan stratagem, and to give there, as in Kansas, to voluneer ruffians and braves, a pretense of having at heart the execution of the laws. As far as rules can go, no new ones are needed; nor can any be adopted without danger to the necessary freedom of debate. The rules of the Senate are precisely the same rules which the British Parliament and to many American legislative assemblies have, these two centuries past, found amply sufficient to preserve decorum without infringing upon liberty. It is not rules that are wanting, but a disposition strictly and impartially to enforce them.

officer, a license and latitude was introduced into that body, which, on the part of the Southern section, slone allowed to participate in it, has gone on increasing ever since. The object of Calboun at that time was to play into the hands of the combination which had been formed, and of which he was a main pillar, to break down the administration of John Q. Adams. One instrument eagerly availed of for that purpose was the sarcastic, irritating, and often highly personal rhetoric of John Randelph, then a member of the Senate. To this end Randolph was suffered to deliver in the Senate of the United States, then first disgraced by such scenes, a long succession of tiradesduring which he occasionally stopped for breath and to call upon Timms for more porter-disconnected and flighty harangues, the object of which was not argument, but merely to stir up, by the employment of all the aggravating arts f which he was such a master, sectional prejudice. hatred and hostility against New-England and against Mr. Clay for having aided to give the Presdency to John Q. Adams.

Mr. Calhoun set up that he, as presiding officer of the Senate, was neither bound nor had he any power to call Senators to order or to preserve the secorum of debate. That power, according to him, belorged wholly to the Senate itself-thus delivering over the minority of that body to the discretion of a majority always ready to commit acts of partiality and injustice, of which any sinele presiding officer, however unscrupulous, might esitate to assume the responsibility. In the exercise of the license thus granted to Randolph's torgue, he referred among other things to the alliance between the Puritan (J. Q. Adams) and the blackleg (Clay); and, as one disregard of law and decorum necessarily leads to others, Calboun's refusal to enforce order in the Senate led to a challenge from Clay to Randolph, which, under the circumstances. Randolph did not venture to decline, though usually in similar cases he sheltered himself under his constitutional privilege of freedom from question for anything said in debate.

From that time forward the license taken by Southern Senators to abuse and blackguard the North in general, the Abolitionists as a supposed incendiary and villanous faction, and any State or individual which or whom they might please to accuse of being under Abolition influence, has been totally unlimited. Senator Morris of Ohio was, in the years 1837 and 1838, the only Northern man in that body who dared open his mouth in reply to these perpetual taunts, and he, whenever he did so, was overwhelmed with interruptions, calls to order and all sorts of insults. After his term expired, the Northern Senators were, by the help of the gag rule, for a time reduced to complete silence upon all "irritating" topics. Until Mr. Hale entered the Senate the North for several years had no representative there. Messrs. Choate and Everett, Massachusetts-both of whom, though specially invited to attend the Sumner demonstration at Fancuil Hall, declined to do so-may be taken as pretty fair specimens of the Northern pluck of those, and indeed, in Mr. Everett's case, of still more recent times. Both these gentlemen-ought we not to say gentlewomen !-were seriously disturbed by interpellations from Southern Senators, speedily and very judiciously followed, in both cases, by a resignation of their seats.

Thus matters have gone-Southern insolence keeping pace with Northern pusillanimity; and now that Northern Senators have at last been stimulated and provoked into reprisals, it is propered, under preteure of additional provisions for the preservation of order, to introduce some new gsg rule. That same Senate which endured Foote and endures Douglas, is alarmed and stirred up to the enactment of new rules, by the severe retorts of Senator Summer! Where can be found a stronger instance of swallowing a camel and straining at a goat?

What is wanted inside of the Senate Chamber is, as we have said, not new rules, but a disposition on the part of the controlling majority strictly and impartially to enforce those which already exist. As to outside ruffians like Brooks and his fellow conspirators-since at length things have come to such a pass that the constitutional inviolality of Members of Congress is no longer re spected, as it were by force of an all-pervading instinct-laws must now be enacted for the protection of this essential right. It is in vain to expect this or any other good deed from the existing Congress; but one of the first acts of the new regime, we hope, will be to subject to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary any assault made upon a Member of Congress while at Washington, or going to or returning from it; if, indeed, the protection should not be extended to the whole term of membership. Our Members of Congress stand to us much in the same relation that their Tribunes of the People did to the Romans, and it is equally essential that they should be clothed with an absolute personal inviolability.

Some curiosity may naturally be felt at the present moment as to the biography of Chief Justice Lecompte, the active instrument in giving legal color to the outrages of which Kansas is now the scene. Indeed, as this Lecompte, like so many insignificant scoundrels, is likely to be elevated by the circumstances under which he acts to a permanent place in history, posterity, as well as the present times, may thank us for this brief biographical sketch, derived from companions of the Judge's youth.

Samuel Dexter Lecompte was born in Maryland about the year 1810. On his approach toward man's estate, professing to have undergone a change of heart, he obtained under that pretense the means of an education. Regarded as "a pious and exemplary youth," he was taken under the patronage of the Presbytery in which he resided, and was sent to Canonsburg College (Pa.), where he was supported for a while by the charity of a private education society.

Before long. however, the inherent depravity of the man began to display itself. He became a backslider, abandoned the idea of becoming a Christian minister-which so far was very well-and giving over his attendance on the authorized prayer neetings in the College chapel, got up meetings in his own room, in which oaths, cards and carousals alternated with mock prayers.

Several of his wild companions were expelled from the college, but he continued to remain for a length of time, after which he turned his attention to the study of the law. He practiced for a while in Harford County, Maryland, and elsewhere, till at length he followed the crowd of fifth-rate lawyers who flock to Balcimore, as to other cities. Here he sunk into total obscurity, till, a Chief Justice for Kansas being needed who would not stickle at any thing, the President, familiar, probably, 4

ectual ability, neither of which was required, but by a stupid recklessness, and especially by being the owner of a negro servant, since it was est comed indispensable that the Chief Justice of the Yerritory should give undoubted proof of being right ou the Slavery question by taking a slave with him into Kansas.

Such was the commencement of Judge Lecompte's judicial career, in which, it can hardly be doubted, he has fulfilled to the letter all that the President heped of him in making the appoint-

In former years, when bills for the improvement of

Rivers and Harbors were vetoed and killed by Demperatic Presidents, their partisans were driven to various shifts to save "the party" from consequent damage in the localities most directly interested. How do you get along with Polk's Harbor vetoes?" asked a friend of a Democratic leader living on the bank of Lake Michigan. "Essily enough," responded the latter; "we abuse him worse than the Whigs know how to." This would not work always, so the dodge of separate bills for the several works was suggested. "The · President vetoes, not because of the appropriation for our harbor," the faithful at Oswego or Ogdensorgh, Sodus or Saginaw were told, "but because there were items in the bill providing for other harbers relatively insignificant or unnecessaryif our appropriation were in a separate bill it would be signed without hesitation." So this ear the plan of separate bills has been tried, and Mr. Pierce meets the two first sent him-these providing for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, and for deepening the passage at the mouth of the Mississippi-with square, plump vetoes, which preclude further hope of carrying River or Harbor improvements by this Congress, unless over the President's head. If these works are not National in character and importance, then none can be

We deem these vetoes National misfortunes, but we shall not therefore assail the President. He voted. when in Congress, against just such bills-bills approved and signed by Jackson and Van Burenand the country had no right to expect him to reverse his course on becoming President. We published his votes and called attention to their bearings in 1852, but the Democratic canvassers in the Lake and Mississippi States assured the people that Pierce, the President, would sign just such bills as Pierce, the Congressman, tried to defeat. They deceived the people; but there is no evidence that Pierce himself connived at the cheat, otherwise than by silence. His vetoes, then, are just what should have been expected, and cannot fairly be complained of. If the People really wanted River and Harbor improvements, they should have elected Gen. Scott. But they were intent on repressing and putting a final stop to Slavery agitation! so they went in for Pierce with a rush-with what success let the passage of the Nebraska bill and the present condition of Kansas attest. Herein is a fraud-a cruel, monstrous, gigantic fraud wherein Pierce is flagrantly culpable-but not in his course with respect to Rivers and Harbors.

After all, bad as the world is, the faculty of divining the public sense of propriety is not without a powerful influence. It would be difficult to give a stronger instance of this than the silence upon the subject of the Sumner outrage to which the Pro-Slavery press of this city, unscrupulous and unhesitating as it usually is, has been reduced by the mere atmosphere of decency by which it finds itself surrounded.

The Journal of Commerce, which, in aunouncing to the public this "disgraceful affair," left it a good deal in doubt to which party-the assaulted Senator, or the skulking ruffian-it meant to attach the larger part of the disgrace, stops short at that, and has not another word to say. Much as, for the sake of its circulation at the South, as well as for the indulgence of its own feelings, it might desire to enter into a labored apology for this transfer to the Senate of the United States of the methods of plantation discipline, regard for the feelings of its Northern subscribers impels it to hold its tongue.

The Herald, which evinced at first nearly as much disposition as The Journal of Commerce to justify or excuse the outrage, is reduced to a similar silence. Even the jesuitical Express deems it judicious to suspend for the moment its characteristic policy of stabbing under the guise of friendship, and insinuating calumnies under cover of a treacherously assumed impartiality.

The sudden silence to which these three prints have been reduced is far more expressive, and is a much louder testimony to the unanimity and overwhelming force of public sentiment, than anything they could possibly say.

The late messenger of the people of Lawrence to President Pierce desires us to state that he is not the author of the intimation that the President failed to keep his promise to interfere and save the people of that town from butchery, and their homes from arson. For his part, he does not know that the President did not send orders to stop the outrages; he was assured that such orders had been issued, and has no evidence that they were countermanded: and he would not be understood as asserting what he is not sure of.

We cheerfully make this correction, and leave to the smoking ruins of Lawrence and the corpset of her murdered inhabitants the responsibility of fixing upon the President and his Cabinet the crime of which that fated town was the scene, and its relies are the damning proof.

We publish this morning the first importial and authentic account of the state of things in Costa Rica which has reached this country since the beginning of the war with the fillibusters. We can vouch for the accuracy and good judgment of our correspondent, whose statements, for the rest, are of a nature to command confidence. He represents the people of Costa Rica as stimulated out of their usual timidity by sheer desperation at the prospect of being subjugated by Walker. They mye, however, ventured their whole resources both of men and means in the present campaigs and have no means of repairing any serious verses. In this respect Watker has the sdyanings of them, for we hear of reenforcements constantly going out to him from the Southern part of the United States.

David Dudley Field having united is the late appeal to the Radical Democracy of our State, it wise there upon assailed by the Albany Argus as a litepublican movement, and an earnest attempt made by ringing the changes on Mr. Field's name, to prosuce the impression that several of the siguers of the Appeal voted the Republican ticket last Fall Mr. F. hereupon addressed the following letter